

## LIST OF FIGURES

## Plate 1.

1. *Beringius crebricostatus* (Dall), Simeonof Id., Alaska. Stanford Univ. Coll. No. 7213. Length, 102 mm.
2. *B. kennicotti* (Dall), Petersburg, Alaska. Stanford Univ. Coll. No. 939-1. Length, 99.1 mm.
3. *B. kennicotti* (Dall), Kukak Bay, Kodiak, Id., Alaska. Stanford Univ. Coll. No. 7215 (old No. 929-2). Length, 94.6 mm.
- 4, 5. *B. undatus* Dall. Type, from 160 fms., mud bottom, off Cygnet Inlet, Boca de Quadra, Alaska (U.S.F.C. Sta. 4224). U. S. National Museum Coll. No. 223031. Length, 79 mm.
6. *B. undatus* Dall, dredged off Flat Pt., Lopez Id., Puget Sound, Wash. Calif. Acad. Sci. Coll. No. 34789. Length, 92.3 mm.

## Plate 2.

- 1, 2. *Beringius undatus* Dall, dredged off Masset, Br. Columbia. Stanford Univ. Coll. No. 7214. Length, 142.8 mm.
- 3, 4. *B. eyerdami*, A. G. Smith, new species. Holotype, from approx. 100 fms., La Perouse Bank, 40 mi. off Cape Flattery, Wash. Calif. Acad. Sci. Paleo Type Coll. (C.A.S. No. 36318). Length, 113.9 mm.

## Plate 3.

1. *Beringius eyerdami* A. G. Smith, new species. Paratype in W. J. Eyerdam Coll. Length, 120.6 mm.
2. Same. Paratype in Calif. Acad. Sci. Coll. No. 36318. Aberrant specimen with obsolete spiral sculpture. Length, 99.9 mm.
3. Same. Paratype in Calif. Acad. Sci. Coll. No. 36318. Aberrant specimen with spiral sculpture stronger. Length, 117.2 mm.
4. Same. Raspberry Id., Alaska (Eyerdam). Calif. Acad. Sci. Coll. No. 36319. Length, 132.8 mm.

*Note:* Front views taken with axis of shell horizontal. Back views with shells resting on their apertures, with axes slightly tipped upward so as to show sutural characters more clearly.

(To be continued)


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## A NEW MARINE GASTROPOD FROM WEST MEXICO

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A new gastropod, which fits into the genus *Decipifus*, recently proposed by Olsson and McGinty, was collected by the author in December, 1958, at Guaymas, Mexico. *Decipifus* belongs to the family Columbellidae.



DECIPIFUS Olsson and McGinty, 1958.

Bulls. of Amer. Paleont., vol. 39, no. 177, p. 36. Type species (monotypy), *Decipifus sixaolus* Olsson and McGinty, 1958. East Panama.

Original description: "Shell quite small, *Phos*-like in shape and sculpture. Protoconch is relatively large, subcylindrical, formed of 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  smooth whorls, the final section high and the apical tip inrolled. Sculpture of the mature whorls is formed by low, narrow riblets finely beaded by spirals. Aperture semi-elliptical with a small, indistinct canal at the suture; lip simple; columella straight, the tip of the pillar slightly twisted; no external fasciole."

DECIPIFUS GRACILIS, new species.

Plate 4

Shell small, fusiform, aperture subovate,  $\frac{3}{8}$  of length. Sculpture consisting of 7 low, flat-surfaced spiral cords between sutures, 13 to 15 cords on base, crossed by 13 to 16 somewhat sinuous axial ribs, (13 on early whorls), the axial ribs becoming obsolete on base; entire surface with minute axial striae. Siphonal notch deep, columella smooth, outer lip simple but reflecting spiral cords. Ground color buff, with variegated dark brown and blue-green mottling, brown on the 4 upper cords of each whorl and on the pillar, many of the bead surfaces white.

*Dimensions*: Holotype, length 8.2 mm., diameter, 3.7 mm. Paratype, length 8.0 mm., diameter, 3.5 mm.

*Type locality*: Boco-chibampo Bay, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, about 50 feet offshore from the north end of the bay, in six feet of water, under rocks. Holotype and paratype collected by the author, December, 1958.

*Repositories*: Holotype, Stanford University Paleontological Type Collection, No. 8081; paratype, No. 8082.

This species appears to be distinct from *Amphissa lyrta* Baker, Hanna and Strong (1938) which probably belongs to this genus also, in that *Decipifus gracilis* is more slender, has deeper sutures, 7 cords rather than 6 between sutures, 13 to 15 cords on the base rather than 10, and shows the blue-green mottling. *Decipifus lyrta* (Baker, Hanna and Strong) is known from Isla Partida and other islands near southern Baja California. The two west American species of *Decipifus* appear to differ significantly from the four species of *Amphissa* examined in the Stanford collection. Although the overall shape and sculpture is similar, the beading of *Decipifus* is more pronounced, there is less inner lip callus, and the two species are much smaller than the minimum size of *Amphissa* (9 mm. compared to 13 mm.). The southernmost range

of *Amphissa* is Cedros Island, (*A. versicolor* Dall), according to Grant and Gale, 1931. Thus *Decipifus* and *Amphissa* are also geographically distinct.

The types of *D. gracilis* examined may be immature specimens, for the outer lips are thin and sharp. This may also account for the absence of the slight posterior canal characteristic of *D. sixaolus*. Although the specimens were taken alive, the operculum was not saved. Conceivably populations of *D. gracilis* may be of more general occurrence than is suspected, since collecting has not been as extensive in the subtidal as in the intertidal and dredged areas. Diving in the same spot also yielded specimens of *Engina tabogaensis* Bartsch, 1931, and *Anachis gilva* (Menke, 1847), both unknown north of Mazatlan until recent months.

*Acknowledgments:* I wish to express my thanks to Dr. A. Myra Keen, of Stanford University, for her help in the preparation of this paper and to Mr. Robert Robertson, of Harvard University, who first noticed the similarity of "*Amphissa*" *lyrta* to the type species of *Decipifus*. He also has confirmed the placement of *Decipifus* in the Columbellidae from a study of the radula of an east coast species. (Letter to A. M. Keen dated December 30, 1958.)

#### LITERATURE CITED

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## NOTES ON THE FEEDING OF MELONGENA CORONA

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At the time that W. J. Clench and I were working on the Melongenidae for Johnsonia, David and Nevada Schmidt sent us 6 live specimens of *Melongena corona* (Gmelin) from Punta Rassa, Florida. They arrived in early March, 1952, and were